

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Buildings 2308, 2312, 2314, 2333, 2334, 2338 Inventory Number: HA-2153
Address: Aberdeen Area City: Aberdeen Zip Code: 21005-5001
County: Harford USGS Topographic Map: Perryman
Owner: U.S. Army Garrison, Aberdeen Proving Ground Is the property being evaluated a district? N/A Yes
Tax Parcel Number: N/A Tax Map Number: N/A Tax Account ID Number: N/A
Project: _____ Agency: U.S. Army, Aberdeen Proving Ground
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☒ No

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Buildings 2308, 2312, 2314, 2333, 2334, and 2338 occupy a row on the north side of Aberdeen Boulevard at Aberdeen Proving Ground. The buildings were constructed in 1941 as part of the temporary cantonment constructed during the World War II expansion of the Ordnance Center and School. The buildings form a U-shaped compound; two applied instruction buildings share a district heating plant. The applied instruction buildings (Buildings 2308, 2314, 2333, and 2338) are oriented with gable ends towards an access road with a paved area between the two buildings. The heating plants (Buildings 2312 and 2334) are sited between the two applied instruction buildings on the south end of the open space.

Description

The applied instruction buildings (Buildings 2308, 2314, 2333, 2338) are identical in design and are utilitarian, one-story, industrial shops that measure 68 x 122 feet. The buildings rest on concrete

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Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: _____

Jonathan Sawyer
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

8/22/07
Date

NA
Reviewer, NR Program

Date

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Continuation Sheet No. 1

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foundations topped by approximately four-foot, concrete-block walls. The upper walls are steel frame with a continuous band of industrial sash windows on all elevations reaching just below the eave. The windows have continuous concrete sills. The upper walls are clad with corrugated metal. The gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The buildings have one set of overhead and personnel doors in the center of the north gable ends and another set in the center of the long elevation that opens onto the open space between the buildings. The larger loading bays contain an overhead track metal door while the single doorways contain metal doors. The doorways were enframed with bolted metal surrounds. Typical changes to the buildings include the installation of sections of metal siding to replace industrial sash windows, replacement of overhead doors, the replacement of roofing materials, and the painting over of windows.

The district heating plants (Buildings 2312 and 2334) are tall one-story utility buildings that measure approximately 37 x 27 feet with one-story lean-to additions along the rear elevations. The buildings are constructed of concrete block and rest on concrete foundations. The buildings have shallow gable roofs sheathed with composition roll roofing. The front elevations have tall overhead track metal doors. The windows are metal-frame, nine-light windows with concrete sills. The heating plants were converted from coal to oil in 1956. Building 2334 has a tall circular metal smokestack attached to the west end.

History

This group of buildings originally was constructed during World War II as part of the overall expansion program to support the training mission of the Ordnance Training Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground. The Ordnance School was established at Aberdeen Proving Ground during the late 1930s. A complex of permanent Colonial-Revival style school buildings were constructed between 1938 and 1940.

During World War II, the Ordnance Training Center was greatly expanded in order to accommodate the increased numbers of officers and enlisted personnel into ordnance training programs. The World War II ordnance training program was organized into three units: the Ordnance School, the Ordnance Replacement Training Center, and the Unit Training Center. The purpose of this organizational structure was to training entire ordnance companies, to train individual personnel for assignment to established ordnance companies, and to train trainers to continue to disseminate ordnance training in the field.

Additional land was acquired through condemnation to expand the complex. In December 1940, work was begun to construct 402 buildings, known as Camp Rodman, to accommodate increased numbers of personnel and training needs. The project was constructed using standardized plans supplied by the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps. Irwin and Leighton of Philadelphia were the prime contractors; Albright and Friel were the architects.

Most buildings constructed during the expansion program were wood-frame temporary mobilization buildings arranged in blocks with barracks, mess halls, and personnel support buildings. The wood-frame temporary buildings have since been removed. As part of this building program, 22 permanent applied instruction buildings also were constructed. Permanent buildings were sometimes constructed as part of temporary cantonments for utilities or shops. The applied instruction buildings at Aberdeen Proving

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Ground were basically industrial shops that accommodated a variety of potentially hazardous activities, such as armament and vehicle maintenance and materials fabrication.

Camp Rodman was geographically dispersed to accommodate the expanded training programs and to segregate personnel by rank and race. Blocks of barracks with mess halls were constructed south and west of the permanent Colonial Revival stone buildings housing the Ordnance School. An area for officers was located north of the Aberdeen Boulevard. Smaller groups of barracks were located west along Aberdeen Boulevard.

In general, applied training buildings were sited close to large groups of barracks. As a result, instruction buildings were dispersed throughout the camp. Six sets of applied instruction buildings were located north of Aberdeen Boulevard. Each complex typically comprised two applied instruction buildings sharing a single heating plant. The area between the two applied instruction buildings was open space. The interior of each applied instruction building was a large unfinished space with a line of rooms along one gable end of the building. The rooms were latrines, offices, and storage areas.

No records have been uncovered to document the specific training that occurred in individual buildings, but all training programs included classroom training and applied technical training. The applied technical training covered maintenance and repairs to all classes of ordnance equipment ranging from small arms and large artillery pieces to tanks, trucks, and other automotive equipment.

Evaluation

These buildings are utilitarian shops that supported applied training activities during World War II as part of a much larger mobilization training camp. The World War II temporary training camp buildings have been demolished and replaced with modern buildings along Aberdeen Boulevard. Buildings 2308, 2312, 2314, 2333, 2334, 2338 no longer possess integrity of setting, feeling, or association to convey their association with World War II activities to qualify for National Register significance under Criterion A. Surviving records do not document that important specific events or individuals are associated with these buildings. The buildings retain no significance for their design applying National Register Criterion C due to subsequent alterations to exterior materials that compromise integrity of materials and design.

References

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Directorate of Installation Operations (DOI)
Real property records, drawings files.

Goodwin, R. Christopher, & Associates, Inc.
1996 Ordnance School Historic District, Aberdeen Proving Ground National Register Nomination.
Prepared for Cultural Resources Manager, Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Green, Constance McLaughlin, Harry C. Thomson, and Peter C. Roots
1990 *The Ordnance Department: Planning Munitions for War*. Center for Military History, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

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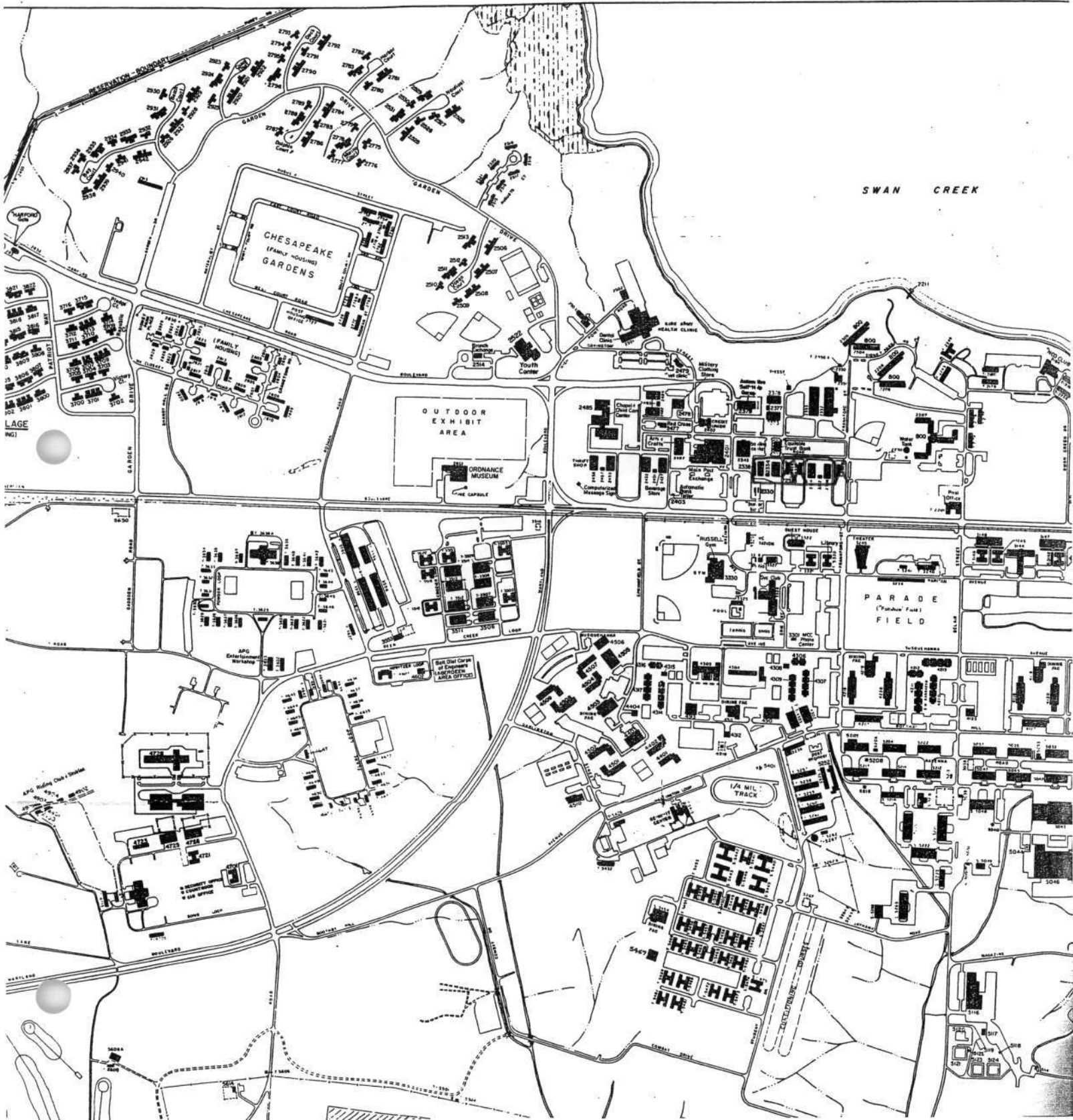
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

n.d. Record Group 77, Entry 391, Aberdeen Proving Ground. College Park, Maryland.

Prepared by: Katherine Grandine, R.
Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.

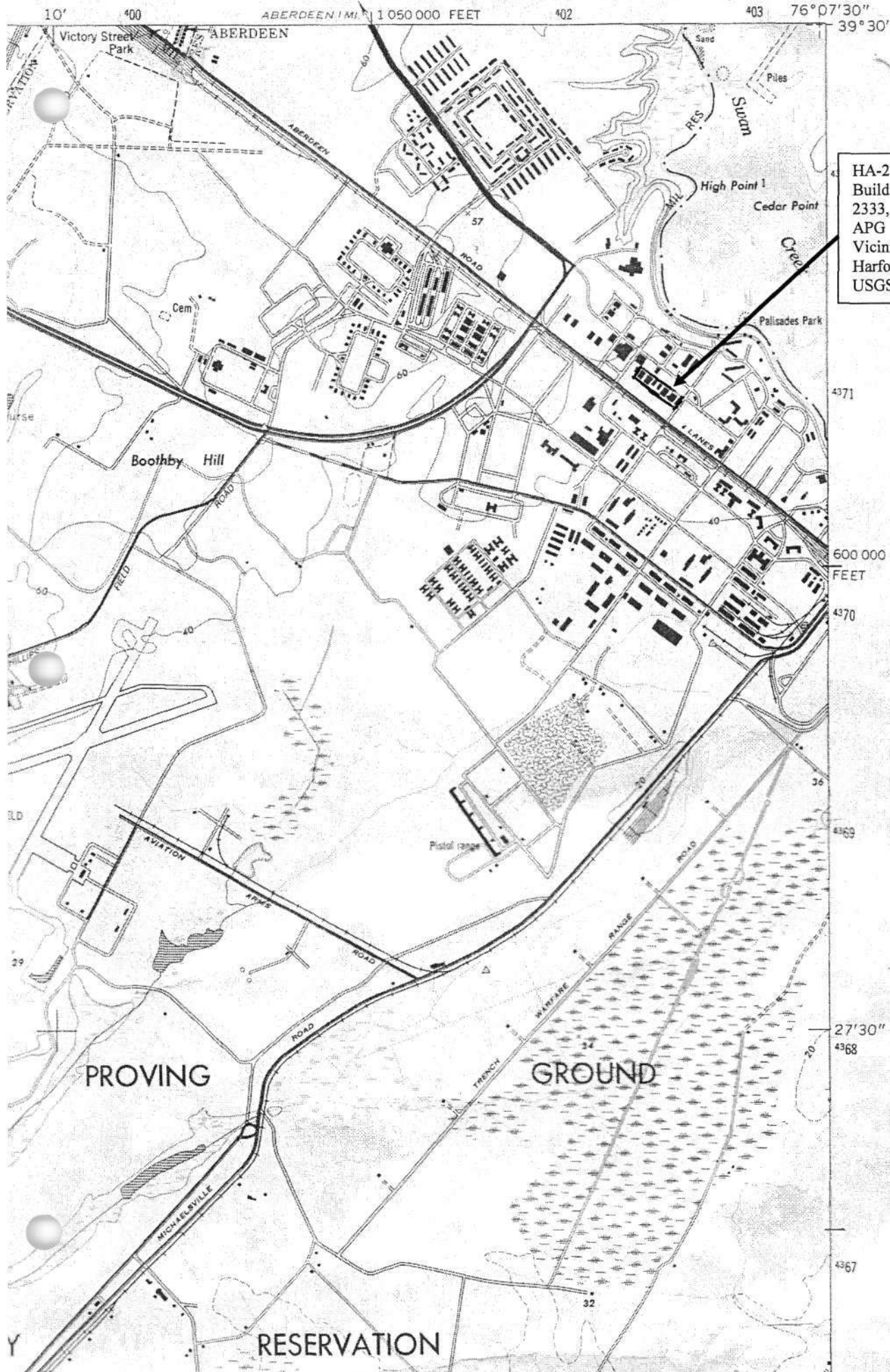
Date Prepared: April 2006

HA-2153
 Buildings 2308, 2312, 2314, 2333, 2334, 2338
 APG
 Vicinity of Aberdeen
 Harford County
 Ca. 1985 APG map



7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(HAY)



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 Buildings 2308, 2312, 2314,
 2333, 2334, 2338
 APG
 Vicinity of Aberdeen
 Harford County
 USGS Perryman quadrangle



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Bldg 2308

APG, Harford Co MD

Mark Gallihue, APG CRM

April 2006

APG CRM office, DSHF

View SE

1/4



HA-2153

Bldg 2314

APG Harford Co MD

Mark Gallihue, APG CRM

April 2006

APG CRM office, DSHE

View NE

2/4



HA-2153

Bldg 2333

APG, Harford Co MD

Mark Gallihue, APG CRH

April 2006

APG CRH office, DSHE

View SE

3/4



HA-2153

Bldg 2312

APG Harford Co MD

Mark Gallihue, APG CEM

April 2006

APG CEM office, DSHE

view N

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